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Item 7 of the provisional agenda

OTHER URGENT BUSINESS

Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific Region

Report of the Thirteenth Meeting Tokyo, Japan, 30 November-4 December 1987

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CHAPTER I

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. The Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific Region, recommends to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the adoption of the following draft resolutions, or, if deemed more appropriate, their incorporation into other resolutions the Commission may adopt.

I.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF IDENTIFIED INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFIC TARGETS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(a) Recognizing that international co-operation is essential for the proper co-ordination of international drug abuse control activities,

(b) Aware of the ever-growing need to co-ordinate, at the international level, the concerted efforts of national law enforcement activities directed at drug traffickers operating across national frontiers,

(c) Considering the success which has been reported in the European region concerning initiatives taken by the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) in convening ad hoc groups to investigate, on a multi-national basis, identified international drug traffic targets,

1. Takes note with interest of the intention expressed by States participating in the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, to have recourse, on a multi-national basis, to ad hoc groups, involving relevant Government agencies, to investigate identified targets in the international illicit drug traffic;

2. Invites other subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider the advisability of establishing such a mechanism for international co-operation.

II.

REGIONAL INTERMINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL RESPONSE TO DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(a) Considering the advisability of maintaining the momentum generated by the political will expressed at the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to expand and intensify, at the national, regional and interregional levels, activities directed against the illicit drug traffic,

(b) Hopeful that it will prove possible to complete work on the preparation of the new draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by the end of 1988, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 42/111 of 7 December 1987,

Welcomes and commends the suggestion put forward at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, that, as a follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Governments of Asia and the Pacific Region consider convening an interministerial conference at the regional level to co-ordinate their response to the phenomena of drug abuse and illicit traffic in drugs.

III.

ADHERENCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(a) Considering that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances entered into force, respectively, on 13 December 1964, 8 August 1975, and 16 August 1976,

(b) Aware that international drug control is facilitated by the adherence of as many States as possible to the existing international drug control conventions,

1. Urges States of Asia and the Pacific Region which are not yet Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to take the necessary steps to become Parties thereto at the earliest possible date;

2. Recommends that Parties to the international drug control treaties co-ordinate, on a regional basis, their efforts to implement law enforcement-related aspects of the provisions of those treaties.

IV.

FREQUENCY AND EXPANSION OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(a) Noting that the law enforcement agencies of States actively combating the illicit drug traffic need to be constantly kept informed of the latest investigation and detection techniques,

(b) Desirous of increasing the frequency and quality of specialized seminars organized to assist law enforcement agencies in their efforts against the illicit drug traffic,

(c) Aware of the co-ordinating role which the United Nations can play by working even more closely with intergovernmental organizations such as the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) and the Colombo Plan Bureau,

(d) Convinced of the expertise which the Division of Narcotic Drugs is able to share in the field of law enforcement and laboratory analysis techniques,

1. Urges the Secretariat to make increased efforts to develop and share techniques which will be of use to national law enforcement agencies in their fight against the illicit drug traffic;

2. Requests the Secretariat to make those techniques available by the organization of training seminars, participation in or support of national and regional training programmes and the dissemination of printed, audiovisual and other training materials;

3. Invites the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to consider favourably requests for financing for the holding of seminars organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, or in support of national and regional training programmes, as well as for the development, production and dissemination of related training materials;

4. Recommends that the Division of Narcotic Drugs examine together with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and interested national, regional or interregional entities active in combatting illicit drug traffic and drug abuse, the possibility of better co-ordination among all organizations concerned of the scheduling and content of seminars and other training programmes in order to enhance their effectiveness.

V.

DRAFT CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(a) Desirous of respecting the timeframe established in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/27 of 27 May 1987 which foresees the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 to adopt the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order that the new convention can be completed as soon as feasible,

(b) Expressing the hope that all States, and particularly those of Asia and the Pacific Region, will become Parties to the new Convention as soon as possible so that it can enter into force at the earliest possible date and be widely applied,

(c) Recognizing that, in order to be effective in the briefest possible time, enabling legislation will have to be enacted, in line with the requirements of existing national legal systems, by most of the States which become Parties thereto,

Invites States of Asia and the Pacific Region to review their existing drug control and related legislation with a view to harmonizing it with the provisions of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

CHAPTER II

CURRENT TRENDS IN THE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

2. In its consideration of agenda item 3, "Current trends in the illicit drug traffic", the Meeting had before it four documents prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs: "Review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1985" (E/CN.7/1987/10); "Quarterly Summary of reports of significant seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances received by the Secretary-General from 1 April to 30 June 1987" (E/NS.1987/Summary 2); "Quarterly Summary of reports of significant seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances received by the Secretary-General from 1 July to 30 September 1987" (E/NS.1987/Summary 3); and "A summary note on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1986/87 in the Asia and Pacific Region".

3. Most delegations addressed this item. It was clear from their statements that the Asia and Pacific region continues to face a major threat from the problems of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. The region continues to be an important source of natural opiates and cannabis. It is also a major consumption area for these products as well as being a major (and growing) market for psychotropic substances.

4. Illicit traffic in heroin was seen by most speakers as the major problem in the region. One delegate reported dramatic increases in heroin seizures made in his country during 1986 including two individual seizures of heroin in transit to western Europe and North America which together totalled more than one ton. A significant new trend in this traffic was the increasing involvement of nationals of West African States. One speaker suggested that the importance of this West African trafficking route might merit a detailed study of the airline ticketing arrangements being used. Some representatives said that the 1987 opium crop in the so-called Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle areas was expected to be very high and the supply of opiates may be expected to increase accordingly. Even after record seizures, the price of heroin appeared to have remained stable in most parts of the region. Despite the magnitude of the problem, several delegates reported some reduction in heroin seizures during 1987 compared with 1986, which may be attributable to successful law enforcement measures. One speaker, who reported an apparently significant drop in the availability (and consequential abuse) of opiates in his country, expressed concern that there were indications that this reduction could lead to an upsurge in the abuse of psychotropic substances.

5. Although illicit traffic in cocaine into and through the region remained low, some speakers indicated that it was growing and considered it to be a potentially serious problem. Two representatives reported increasing demand for cocaine and one speaker indicated that, in his country, the problem was clearly related to a direct air link with South America. One observer reported the seizure of a clandestine laboratory manufacturing synthetic cocaine; this might be a significant development in regard to the future illicit traffic in cocaine. The opinion was expressed that States of the region should not be lulled into a false sense of security, only to face the sudden appearance of widespread cocaine abuse. Vigilance was already required.

6. Illicit traffic in opium and morphine had remained relatively stable within the region. One speaker reported detection in his country of clandestine laboratories manufacturing a morphine-like substance from codeine-based medicinal preparations. The substance was of high purity and some abusers preferred it to heroin.

7. Many representatives reported continuing illicit traffic of cannabis products in very large quantities. The region was still a major source of cannabis which was being smuggled both within the region (particularly to Oceania and Australia) and to other regions.

8. Several representatives reported increased demands for psychotropic substances and the consequential increase in the illicit traffic of these substances. The supply of and demand for amphetamine appeared, in particular, to be increasing. One speaker expressed concern about the increasing abuse of methamphetamine by juveniles.

9. Although some speakers said that some demand still existed for LSD and other hallucinogens, these substances did not appear to be presently available in significant quantities. Two speakers mentioned the abuse of volatile substances, such as paint thinner and ether, as a problem of concern in their respective countries.

10. Some speakers reported that in their countries the movement of substantial quantities of solvents and essential precursor chemicals, used in the clandestine manufacture of drugs, had been noted. Some States already possessed legislation to control this traffic and it was clear that such legislation was of great benefit to drug law enforcement agencies. It was also noted that control might be extended to a substance such as phosphorous tricholoride which can be converted into acetic anhydride. In some countries "chemical free zones" had been declared.

11. Several speakers reported that their Governments were in the process of strengthening their drug control legislation. This was seen as vital to counter illicit drug traffic. Legislative changes were aimed particularly at enhancing penalties (especially for recidivism) and combating organized criminal groups by providing for the forfeiture of illicit financial assets. One representative said that his country had passed new legislation providing much stronger penalties in respect of illicit trafficking in "Ganja" and cannabis resin. This was now feared to be having the adverse effect of encouraging traffickers to push harder drugs such as heroin, which gave them higher profits and a more secure market (because of greater addiction) without involving significantly higher risk. One speaker said that the importance accorded to adequate drug control legislation in his country might be seen

from the fact that new provisions were being considered which might even require that changes be made to the country's constitution. Another delegate reported that his country's Supreme Court had upheld the right of the authorities to submit suspected drug abusers to compulsory urine tests which was proving to be a valuable aid in drug law enforcement. Two representatives said that, in their respective countries, the use of "preventive detention" in respect of illicit drug traffickers was an effective deterrent.

12. Most illicit drug trafficking continued to be carried out by traditional methods of concealment including internal concealment, personal baggage and, for major quantities, in seaborne container traffic. Some speakers reported new, sophisticated methods of concealment such as disguising drugs as engine mountings and, in two instances, of sandwiching quantities of heroin between melamine plates and between layers of stainless steel dinner plates. Drugs had also been detected concealed in the framework of a hang-glider. The use of specially constructed personal baggage (usually made in South America) had also been noted. Several speakers reported increased use of the international mails to move illicit drugs which, although in small quantities, had now become a significant percentage of the total illicit traffic.

13. Most of the States of the region were used, to a greater or lesser extent, for transit traffic in illicit drugs. This transit traffic led, inevitably, to increasing local addiction due to the so-called "spill-over" effect, particularly at the points of entry and exit.

CHAPTER III

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING CO-OPERATION IN APPLYING CO-ORDINATED COUNTERMEASURES WITHIN THE REGION

14. For its consideration of agenda item 4, the group had before it for reference the reports of 1987 HONLEA meetings in Africa (E/CN.7/1988/3) and in Latin America and the Caribbean region (E/CN.7/1988/7) as well as two papers related to the agenda item presented by the Government of Australia and by the Interpol General Secretariat.

15. There was general agreement that the need for improved international co-operation to counter drug abuse and the attendant illicit traffic was a major preoccupation of all participants. Attention was drawn to the fact that international efforts against the problem of drug abuse had originated in the region at the beginning of this century leading to the Shanghai Conference of 1909. A number of speakers emphasized that a global approach was required in order to attack international criminal organizations involved in the current drug scene. Every effort should be made to deny "safe havens" to drug traffickers through legislative action at the national level and improved co-ordination of anti-drug activity at the international level.

16. In this connection, attention was drawn to the fact that ASEAN had instituted a system among its six Member States whereby they exchanged information at different levels, either directly between operative agencies, or indirectly through the Narcotics Desk Officer of ASEAN. The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) has also begun to develop regional activities related to international drug control among the participating countries. The States members of both ASEAN and SAARC are all members of the Colombo Plan Bureau, which is actively sponsoring various joint meetings between those two organizations.

17. A number of representatives emphasized the importance of the posting of liaison officers in their countries. It was noted that the outposting of such officers was a two-way phenomenon, in the sense that while there was an increasing number of Western European and North American countries which had outposted officers in the Asia and Pacific Region, there was also a definite increase in the number of States of the region which had outposted officers in western Europe or North America or were considering expanding their representation in the countries of those areas.

18. In introducing a paper on the question of mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters, one representative underlined the importance which his Government attached to such activity and emphasized that this matter would also be considered in the context of the new draft convention against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Mutual assistance was an important aspect of international co-operation.

19. Attention was drawn to the fact that the requirements of customs administrations were often quite different from those of other law enforcement departments. The increased use of commercial carriers in the illicit drug traffic pointed to a need to identify effective countermeasures. In this connection, the observer of the Customs Co-operation Council referred to the action plan initiated for the exchange of information among countries of the region on that matter. One representative also referred to the Pacific Basin Reporting Network concerning the movement of small vessels in the region. The Network had been set up following a 1985 agreement which established Honolulu, Canberra and Wellington as regional centres for dissemination of information.

20. Several representatives and observers mentioned that extradition arrangements or treaties had been concluded with other States of the region. It was however clear that such agreements often remained basically limited to immediately neighbouring States. Extension of extradition treaties or schemes to a larger number of States was a good basis for international co-operation.

21. The observer for ICPO/Interpol, emphasizing that there was a need for regional co-ordination of investigations which required international co-operation, drew attention to the success that had been often encountered in Europe with respect to the use of "task force" approaches to investigations of international character.

22. In addressing the issue raised by the observer from ICPO/Interpol, the Meeting was of the opinion that the method involved deserved to be further developed. It was necessary, in the context of developing such regional or interregional co-operation, to take advantage of existing adequate channels of communication and established intelligence capabilities. In the course of the discussion, attention was drawn to the need to respect the national legislative framework of each participating country when establishing the basis for such collaboration. One representative, mentioning that the technique had thus far been principally applied in Europe, welcomed the suggestion by Interpol that it might prove to be of use in other regions. In this connection, the Meeting made a recommendation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the form of a draft resolution (for the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, draft resolution I).

23. Several representatives and observers addressed the issue of attacking, freezing and forfeiting the proceeds acquired by illicit drug trafficking. It was noted that a number of countries had introduced legislation to penalize drug traffickers by forfeiting their financial assets. One observer mentioned that recent changes in national legislation had permitted sharing of seized assets with foreign collaborating Governments. It was generally agreed that the targeting of financial assets and illicit gains from drug trafficking was an increasingly important aspect of the fight against the illicit drug traffic. One representative indicated that his Government was closely studying certain aspects of foreign legislation, specifically with respect to the placing of the onus of proof on the owners of assets and the possibility of freezing assets prior to a legal decision to forfeit the same.

24. A large number of representatives were in favour of a suggestion that it would be politically advantageous for the States of the region to consider convening an interministerial meeting to examine the drug abuse problem and their response thereto. Such a meeting would be a useful follow-up to both the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held in June 1987 and to the new draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which it was hoped could be completed by the end of 1988. In discussing the matter, some representatives were of the opinion that such a meeting might not be desirable at the present time because ICDAIT itself had been an expression of political will at the interministerial level worldwide. They considered that meetings of HONLEA in the region were sufficient to co-ordinate activities. Other delegates pointed out that the HONLEA meeting was basically operational in nature whereas the proposed interministerial meeting could address policy matters among States. There was general agreement that were such a meeting to take place, it would be essential to have clearly identified objectives in advance. The Meeting proposed a draft resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with respect to such an interministerial meeting (for the text of the draft resolution see chapter I, draft resolution II).

25. A number of representatives and observers referred to the activities of central co-ordinating agencies in their respective countries. A number of States which did not have such an agency in the past, have now set them up. In one case, an agency had very broad-based functions, acting not only at the national but also at the international level, and handled, among other things, co-ordination of national enforcement activities, fulfillment of treaty obligations and assistance to other countries and international organizations as well as co-ordination of national health and welfare services relating to drug abuse. A number of delegates referred to special drug intelligence officers or other special arrangements which accomplished a co-ordinating function. The observer for the Colombo Plan Bureau distributed the Bureau's directory of drug co-ordinating bodies and drug law enforcement officers.

26. Several participants emphasized that international co-operation was particularly important when drugs of abuse in a country were mainly smuggled into or through that country. In this connection a number of participants indicated that their countries had bilateral arrangements for annual meetings with immediate neighbours and that such meetings --even when informal in nature-- were considered very constructive. However, room for improvement did exist. The role of HONLEA in promoting contacts between interested national agencies was also mentioned and several participants regretted the absence of one south-east Asian country at the present meeting, which would otherwise have permitted useful informal consultations.

27. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs underlined the fact that international co-operation was often facilitated by adherence to the international drug control treaties. A number of the States participating in the Meeting were not yet Parties to one or the other, or sometimes both, of the major drug control instruments. The Division stood ready to assist any State in its effort to become a Party to a drug control treaty, both with respect to the formal act of adherence and as concerned model national enabling legislation. In connection with treaty adherence, the Meeting decided to recommend a draft resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (for the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, draft resolution III).

CHAPTER IV

CO-OPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF MORE EFFECTIVE ACTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC THROUGH TRAINING PROGRAMMES

28. In its consideration of agenda item 5, "Co-operation in the development and promotion of more effective action against the illicit drug traffic through training programmes", the Meeting had before it a note of the same title prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs (HONLAP/1987/3) as well as a paper presented by the Government of Australia.

29. Introducing this item, the Director of the Division recognized the importance of well-trained drug law enforcement personnel and the need to continually up-date training programmes in order to keep enforcement officers fully aware of fast changing situations in the illicit drug traffic. He noted that the interregional HONLEA (Vienna, 1986) had recommended improved co-ordination of drug law enforcement training and had suggested that the Division might be the best-placed body to carry out this function. He told the Meeting that in furtherance of this recommendation, he had met with representatives of Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council in September 1987 to review ways in which this co-ordination might be improved. In conclusion, he encouraged the participants to identify specific areas where they felt that there was a particular need for training with a view to inclusion in future training curricula.

30. The Chief of the Applied Scientific Research and Technical Information Section of the Division (ASRTIS) provided the Meeting with a comprehensive summary of the Division's resources and plans for training personnel of national narcotics laboratories in the identification and analysis of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. He said that, in an effort to conserve the available resources, some training had to be decentralized. Laboratory training for Asia and the Pacific region, for example, is now being carried out in Bangkok with the co-operation of the Government of Thailand. The curriculum is the same as that used at the Division's laboratory in Vienna. He also appraised the participants of recent expert group meetings which the Division had held to standardize methods of testing for suspected illicit substances including cocaine, heroin and cannabis, as well as amphetamine and methamphetamine.

31. One delegate introduced a paper on the concept of targeting criminal groups in order to apprehend key figures in drug-related organized crime. He made it clear that in order to carry out this complex type of activity successfully, the personnel involved would need specialized training. Several of the delegates welcomed the paper on the target criminal concept and agreed that a need for training in such countermeasures exists within the region.

32. Several delegates and observers reviewed training activities which their countries had either organized or in which they had participated. It was generally agreed that there was a need for further drug law enforcement training within the region and that such training needed to be well co-ordinated and specifically aimed at objectives which had previously been identified.

33. Several speakers identified areas which they considered should have high priority in drug law enforcement training. Of these, the two which merited highest priority were the identification of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and techniques of financial investigation to identify, freeze and, eventually, forfeit the assets of illicit drug traffickers. Other subjects in respect of which speakers saw a need for training were:

(i) gathering and use of intelligence;
(ii) collection of "profiles" of suspected traffickers;
(iii) field testing of drugs;
(iv) techniques for searching cargo, personal baggage and aircraft;
(v) training and use of drug detecting dogs;
(vi) legal drafting of drug law enforcement legislation;
(vii) training in the interpretation and implementation of international drug control treaties.

34. One delegate suggested that drug law enforcement officers would also benefit from training in the methods of consumption of drugs by the abusers.

35. The observer from the Customs Co-operation Council told the Meeting that CCC was developing training modules for customs officers and that nine such modules were already available.

36. Several speakers said that in order to make the best use of scarce training resources, the most productive training activity would be the "training of trainers".

37. One speaker stated that, in his country, briefing seminars between court judges and drug law enforcement personnel were held from time to time in order that judges might be made fully aware of the serious impact which drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking could have upon society. Other delegates spoke in favour of such briefings as there was some reason to believe that not all judges fully appreciated the seriousness of drug trafficking. The observer from ASEAN said that some ASEAN member countries were already holding orientation meetings to assist judges or magistrates in their understanding of the problem. ASEAN had also established four regional training centres for training personnel in all aspects of drug abuse control. The Colombo Plan Bureau, with financial assistance from UNFDAC, had prepared a two-year programme of training seminars for law enforcement officers.

38. In concluding its discussion of this item, the Meeting recommended to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the adoption of a draft resolution concerning law enforcement training programmes (for the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, draft resolution IV).

CHAPTER V

PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

39. For its consideration of agenda item 5, the Meeting had before it the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/CN.7/1988/2 (Part II) and Add. 1 and Corr. 2).

40. The item was introduced by the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs who outlined the background and current status of the preparation of the new draft convention. He requested the participants to recommend their respective Governments to send the necessary relevant experts to the third session of the Expert Group, which was now scheduled for 25 January 5 February 1988.

41. The Meeting took note of the status of preparation of the draft convention. It was agreed that the Meeting was not an appropriate forum for discussion of details of the convention and that specific concerns of Governments would be expressed at the third session of the Expert Group, at the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and, ultimately, at the Plenipotentiary Conference tentatively scheduled for the end of 1988.

CHAPTER VI

FOLLOW-UP ACTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

42. In its consideration of agenda item 7, "Follow up action to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" (ICDAIT), the Meeting had before it the report of the Conference (A/CONF.133/12) which contained the Declaration adopted by the Conference and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (CMO) as well as a special message from the Secretary-General of the Conference.

43. The item was introduced by the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs who reviewed the history of events which led to the convening in June 1987 of ICDAIT and referred to the need to explore the best ways to follow up the relevant targets identified in the CMO.

44. The observer of ASEAN informed the Meeting that ASEAN was planning a series of three short-term regional activities to be implemented in 1988 as a follow-up to ICDAIT, including (i) a seminar workshop on conspiracy and asset forfeiture, (ii) training of dog handlers and (iii) a narcotics detection training programme. ASEAN had also planned eight other projects including training, demand reduction programmes, training in the analysis of body fluids and a crop substitution programme. ASEAN would hold a senior officials-level meeting in April 1988 to review national programmes and to formulate a long-term programme of follow up activities to ICDAIT.

45. Several delegates said that ICDAIT had been a fruitful meeting and that implementation of relevant targets was under consideration.

46. Summing up, the Director of the Division noted that chapter II of the Report of ICDAIT, "Control of Supply", and chapter III, "Suppression of Illicit Trafficking", were of particular interest and relevance to drug law enforcement agencies. He regretted that no provision of financial resources had been made to enable the United Nations to carry out follow-up activities as thoroughly as would have been desirable. In conclusion, he pointed out that although follow-up action to the targets included in the CMO was voluntary, many of its recommendations were already contained in the new draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and would therefore become mandatory when that convention entered into force.

CHAPTER VII

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

47. The Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific Region, was held at Tokyo from 30 November to 4 December 1987, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1845(LVI) of 15 May 1974. The Meeting was opened on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Statements were made by Mr. S. Kajiyama, Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission and by Mr. M. Takatsuji, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre. Mr. E. Uruma, Director General of the Safety Department of the National Police Agency, read a welcoming statement on behalf of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

48. The National Police Agency of Japan was entrusted with the local administrative arrangements for the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, hosted by the Government of Japan.

B. Attendance

49. The Meeting was attended by the representatives of 15 States and two territories; by observers from 8 States; by observers from the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), as well as the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) and the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Tokyo. The United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs served as the secretariat of the Meeting. The list of participants appears in the annex.

C. Election of officers

50. The following officers were elected by consensus:

Chairman	Mr. E. Uruma	(Japan)
First Vice-Chairman	Mr. Sun Xiwen	(China)
Second Vice-Chairman	Mr. Walter Williams	(Australia)
Third Vice-Chairman	Mr. Mohamad Ghazali bin Yacub	(Malaysia)
Rapporteur	Mr. Dalbir Singh	(India)

D. Adoption of the agenda

51. The Meeting adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (DND/HONLAP/1987/1). The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Current trends in the illicit drug traffic
4. Measures for improving co-operation in applying co-ordinated countermeasures within the region
5. Co-operation in the development and promotion of more effective action against the illicit drug traffic through training programmes
6. Preparation of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
7. Follow-up action to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT)
8. Other business
9. Conclusions and recommendations.
10. Adoption of the report.

E. Venue and provisional agenda for the Fourteenth Meeting

52. It did not prove possible to announce at the Thirteenth Meeting the definitive venue of the Fourteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific Region. In connection with that meeting, the delegate of Indonesia agreed to contact the appropriate national authorities with a view to holding the Meeting in that country and to report the result to the Secretariat as soon as known. The delegate of New Zealand agreed to raise the question with the competent authorities of his country in the event that it was not possible to hold the Meeting in Indonesia.

53. In discussing the provisional agenda for the next Meeting, it was agreed that it should not be finalized at the current Meeting in order to allow the necessary flexibility to the Secretariat to modify it in the light of new facts or circumstances. It was suggested that the first substantive item should remain the current trends in the regional illicit traffic. Other items proposed for inclusion in the provisional agenda included:

(i) Methods and difficulties in detection at customs points of entry;

(ii) Progress report on the co-ordination of training programmes;

(iii) Development of computer data systems for the detection of drug-related criminal activities.

54. Several delegations endorsed the idea that, following general debate on the "current trends" item, the Meeting might usefully break up into working (or training) groups on some of the other items and report back to the Meeting as a whole on results or progress achieved.

ANNEX

REGIONAL MEMBERS

Australia	Walter Williams; James Delmonico; Norman Maroney; Edwin Tyrie.
Brunei Darussalam	Datin Masni Bte Haji Mohamad Ali; Dato Haji Ismail Bin P.D.P.D. Haji Abdul Rahim; Awang Husain Bin Haji Besar.
China	Sun Xiwen; Li Xianglong; Tang Jianxin; Luo Yingxian.
Cook Islands	Tepuro Tapaitau.
Hong Kong	Mak Kam-Lau; Tsang Yam-Pui.
India	Dalbir Singh.
Indonesia	M.D. Tanjung; Benny Lirungan; Ahwil Lutan.
Japan	Eiji Uruma; Katsuei Hirasawa; Kazutaka Ichikawa; Hideo Iida; Yoshikazu Kaneko; Kenzo Nakajima; Toichi Koike; Kouji Suzuki.
Malaysia	Mohamad Chazali bin Yacub; Mohamad Rozali Mohamad Ali; Kamaruzzaman Haji Abu Noh; Abdul Aziz Yusak.
Maldives	Anbaree Abdul Sattar.
Nepal	Tek Bahadur Thapa.
New Zealand	Mervyn E. Derecourt; Kevin C. Schwass.
Philippines	Romeo Carchitorena.
Republic of Korea	Jin-Woong Jung; Kyung-Bin Kim.
Singapore	Merican Melic.
Sri Lanka	Hema Weerasinghe.
Thailand	Koson Limpichart; Kovid Phupanich.

OBSERVERS

Canada	R. Stamler; Kenneth Kelly.
France	Bruno Cain.
Federal Republic of Germany	Ingo Karsten.
Netherlands	A. Klein.
Sweden	Yngve Danling.
United Kingdom	Richard E. Darkin.
United States	Roland N. Hughes; Richard Horn.

INTERCOVERNMENTAL ORCANIZATIONS

Association of South East Asian Countries	Jeanne Mandagi.
Colombo Plan Bureau	Pio A. Abarro.
Customs Co-operation Council	Noel Mullins.
International Criminal Police Organization	Romeo Sanga.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

International Narcotics Control Board	Sirad Atmodjo.
United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	Itsuo Nishimura.
United Nations Information Centre (Tokyo)	Paul Ignatieff.